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USAF Combat Buildup Opposite Cuba

Introduction. (Confidential) Headquarters USAFSS directed the AFSCC to monitor and analyze TAC telephone, teletype, and radiotelephone communications. This tasking included the requirement that the AFSCC prepare a transmission security analysis report using, as a guideline, the list of essential elements of information provided by Headquarters TAC.⁸

Source. (Confidential) Personnel and equipment from Headquarters AFSCC and AFSCC Detachments 1 (Brooks AFB, Texas) and 4 (Langley AFB, Virginia) deployed to monitor selected Headquarters TAC telephone circuits from 14 through 23 October 1962.

(Confidential) Duplicate page copies of all outgoing unclassified teletype messages from 15 through 23 October 1962 were obtained from:

1. 15th Communications Squadron, Shaw AFB, South Carolina.
2. 354th Combat Support Group, Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina.
3. 401st Operations Squadron, England AFB, Louisiana.

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4. 464th Operations Squadron, Pope AFB, North Carolina.
5. 657th Communications Squadron, Waco, Texas.
6. 832nd Operations Squadron, Cannon AFB, New Mexico.
7. 839th Operations Squadron, Sewart AFB, Tennessee.
8. 1928th Communications Squadron, MacDill AFB, Florida.
9. 4420th Combat Support Group, Eglin Auxiliary #9, Florida.

(Confidential) AFSCC detachments at Brooks AFB, Texas; McClellan AFB, California; Orlando AFB, Florida, and Langley AFB, Virginia, monitored TAC air-to-ground Military Airways and other pertinent radiotelephone frequencies.

Intelligence. (Secret) An analysis of TAC communications during the period 19 September through 23 October 1962 revealed a sudden, large-scale buildup of tactical combat units in Florida, along with related control, armament, communications, and logistical support forces. Of apparent lesser significance was the joint exercise (THREE PAIRS) which took place in the Fort Hood, Texas, area beginning on 12 October and involving units of TAC, US Strike Command (STRICOM), and possibly the U. S. Marine Corps. Although this exercise presumably was scheduled to increase the combat efficiency of the combined forces, the fact cannot be overlooked that it may also have been staged to "cover" or divert attention from the movement of TAC forces to the Florida area. The movement of

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TAC forces appeared to be a measure to counter the threat of a Communist military buildup in Cuba. The extensive concentration of additional forces was assumed to have been a show of strength supporting U. S. national and foreign policy necessitated by the appearance of Soviet medium-range missiles and bombing aircraft in Cuba.*

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* For additional intelligence and a highly detailed account of the buildup in Florida resulting from TRANSEC analysis, see pages 2 through 12 in supporting document 14.

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HEADQUARTERS

AIR FORCE SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SCS

SUBJECT: (S) USAF Combat Build-Up Opposite Cuba (TRANSEC Mission AFIS 14-62 TAC)

SECTION I: SOURCE

(CONFIDENTIAL) The information in this Transmission Security Analysis Report (TSAR), was developed through the analysis of monitored radio-telephone transmissions, telephone conversations, and plaintext teletype messages procured from selected Tactical Air Command (TAC) units.

1. Monitor Period: 19 September through 23 October 1962.

2. Source of Traffic

a. Duplicate page copies of all outgoing unclassified teletype messages for the period 15 through 23 October 1962 were procured from the following units:

- (1) 15th Communications Squadron, Shaw AFB, South Carolina.
- (2) 354th Combat Support Group, Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina.
- (3) 401st Operations Squadron, England AFB, Louisiana.
- (4) 464th Operations Squadron, Pope AFB, North Carolina.
- (5) 657th Communications Squadron, Waco, Texas.
- (6) 832d Operations Squadron, Cannon AFB, New Mexico.
- (7) 839th Operations Squadron, Lowry AFB, Tennessee.
- (8) 1928th Communications Squadron, MacDill AFB, Florida.
- (9) 4420th Combat Support Group, Eglin Auxiliary Number 9, Florida.

b. Personnel and equipment of this headquarters and AFSCC Detachments 1 (Brooks AFB, Texas) and 4 (Langley AFB, Virginia) were deployed to monitor selected Headquarters TAC telephone circuits for the period 14 through 23 October 1962. (Attachment A is a list of the telephone lines that were monitored.)

c. TAC air-to-ground Military Airways, and other pertinent radio-telephone frequencies were monitored by AFSCC detachments at Brooks AFB, Texas; McChallan AFB, California; Orlando AFB, Florida; and Langley AFB, Virginia.

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supporting document 14
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REGRADING; DOD DIR 5200.19
DOES NOT APPLY

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SECTION III: INTRODUCTION

(CONFIDENTIAL) Headquarters USAF Security Service letter, 11 October 1962, Subject: AFSS TRANSEC Mission 24-62 (TAC), directed the AFSSC to monitor and analyze TAC telephone, teletype and radiotelephone communications. This tasking included the requirement that the AFSSC prepare a TIAA using as a guideline the list of "Essential Elements of Information" that was provided by Headquarters TAC. (Attachment D)

SECTION III: INTELLIGENCE

(SECRET) An analysis of TAC communications during the period 19 September through 23 October 1962 revealed a sudden, large-scale build-up of tactical combat air units in Florida, along with related control, armament, communications, and logistical support forces. Of apparently lesser significance was the joint exercise (THREE PAIRS) which took place in the Fort Hood, Texas, area commencing on 12 October and involving units of TAC, US Strike Command (STRICOM), and possibly the US Marine Corps. Although this exercise was ostensibly scheduled for the purpose of increasing the combat efficiency of the combined forces, the fact cannot be overlooked that it may also have been staged as an attempt to "cover" or divert attention from the movement of TAC forces into the Florida area. The movement of TAC fighters into Florida appeared to be a measure to counter the threat of a communist military build-up in Cuba. The extensive concentration of additional forces in this area is assumed to have been a "Show of Strength" in support of US national and foreign policy necessitated by the introduction of Soviet medium-range missiles and heavier aircraft into Cuba. The following paragraphs described the sequence of events as reflected in monitored communications.

1. 19 Sep 62: Headquarters TAC and STRICOM discussed a possible joint exercise involving TAC, STRICOM, and possibly the Marine Corps, to occur on 12 October in the vicinity of Ft Hood, Texas.
2. 21 Sep 62: A Talking Bird (airborne command post) aircraft was identified at Cross City, Florida. Analysts considered this unusual but could attach no particular significance to the incident.
3. 10 Oct 62:
 - a. An F-100 (unknown subordination) informed Langley Tower, Langley AFB, Virginia, that he was a recovery from Seymour-Johnson AFB, North Carolina, suggesting that, for some unidentified reason, he could not land at the latter base.
 - b. An unknown number of F-103 aircraft from the 4th TFW, Seymour-Johnson AFB deployed to McCoy AFB, Florida.

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c. Seymour-Johnson AFB was declared closed to all traffic except that on official business.

4. 11 Oct 62: A Y-33 with General Freston (Commander, Eleventh Air Force) on board landed at Langley AFB at 1320G.

5. 12 Oct 62:

a. The TAC Airborne Command Post (ACP) departed Seymour-Johnson AFB enroute to Torrejon AB, Spain. Fourteen TAC fighters, refueled by seven H/C KC-135 tankers, deployed to the European area (POX ARLX 137). The ACP probably supported this flight.

b. A TAC KB-30 refueled three unidentified fighters over South Carolina and, off-loading 6000 pounds of fuel to each.

c. A KB-30 of the 431st Air Refueling Squadron (ARS), Biggs AFB, Texas, flew a round-trip flight out of Santa Barbara, California. The aircraft flew to a point approximately 300 miles southwest of Santa Barbara and passed a departure report flagged as "Drift 7 Twelve," a term which is normally associated with refueling activity and not included in departure reports.

d. CHECK 74, subordinate to the 431st ARS, departed Biggs AFB, flew to a point approximately 500 miles south-southwest of McChesley AFB, California, then flew to McChesley AFB and landed.

6. 14 Oct 62: Analysts concluded that TAC had an unusual (and obviously significant) interest in the Florida area.

a. MacDill AFB was closed except for official traffic for a period of 10-15 days.

b. Various types of communications equipment were airlifted by a C-130 from Shaw AFB, South Carolina, to Gray AFB, Texas.

c. The Eleventh Air Force was directed to establish a command post at Homestead AFB, Florida, and it was to be operational by 1700 hours, 15 October 1962.

d. RF-101 and RF-4C aircraft of the 3634 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TRW), Shaw AFB, South Carolina, participated in Project 312 (ROCKPILE) at Homestead AFB, and were to deploy to MacDill AFB on 16 October with five supporting C-130s.

e. An officer with the rank of major and assigned to Headquarters TAC, was at Key West Naval Air Station to survey resources and accept property concerned with Project 312.

f. C-119s of the 433d Troop Carrier Wing (TCW), Kelly AFB, Texas, probably airlifted 240 Marines from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Fort Hood.

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7. 15 Oct 62: The TAC activity in Florida assumed major proportions. Analysts concluded that it represented something more than preparation for an exercise and that it might be related, in some manner, to Cuba.

a. Exercises ROCKPILE and Project 312 were identified as being related.

b. The Nineteenth Air Force sent munition handlers to McCoy AFB.

c. Kinley AB, Bermuda, was to be closed on 15, 16, and 17 October 1962.

d. F-100s from the 134 TFW, Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina, were to deploy to McCoy AFB.

e. General Sweeney was scheduled to depart Eddy AFB, Puerto Rico, on 16 October enroute to Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba. In view of the other activity occurring concurrently, analysts considered this trip highly suggestive.

f. A USAF tactical radio collision change occurred.

g. A munitions build-up was taking place at Homestead and MacDill AFBs.

h. Homestead AFB was to be involved in an exercise on 18 and 19 October.

i. Additional leased teletype circuits, communications security (COMSEC) equipment, and voice circuits were being installed at MacDill and Homestead AFBs on a semi-permanent basis. This fact suggested a sensitive, large-scale operation.

j. Stewart AFB, Tennessee was closed except for official business.

k. A practice exercise was to be conducted at MacDill AFB on 16 October.

l. The transportation and munitions handling situation was critical at MacDill AFB.

m. A Project 312 report revealed that 25 RF-101 aircraft were active in the MacDill AFB area.

n. General Smith, Director of Intelligence, SAC; Colonel Bailey, Chief of Weapons Branch, 310th Bomb Wing, Schilling AFB, Kansas; and Captain Taylor, 22d Bomb Wing, March AFB, California, departed McCoy AFB for the Washington DC area.

o. Only eight radio control vehicles were on the MacDill AFB flight-line, and at least 12 more were needed.

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p. MacDill AFB required the following items for "the exercise":

(1) First day requirement (16 Oct) - 36 2.75 rockets, 2000 M1-17 (B-117) and 66 replica bombs.

(2) Seven-day requirements - 264 units (probably CAM-81's).

(3) Total buildup - 700 units (probably CAM-81's).

q. Homestead AFB required 304 replica bombs for the first day. Earlier, Homestead AFB had referred to the movement of 700-pound bombs and again stated that Homestead AFB would participate in the exercises scheduled for 18 and 19 of October. It was also mentioned that CAM-81's would not be used during the first or "training" part of the exercise.

6. 16 Oct 62: The build-up in TAC combat potential in Florida continued at a fast pace. The apparent scope and importance of the activity broadened and increased.

a. MacDill AFB probably received 2000 CAM-81s, two loads of photo flash bombs, and an unknown number of M1-16 (M1A1A) bombs.

b. A movement of high explosives was scheduled from Homestead AFB to MacDill AFB by truck at 0800 hours.

c. TAC had 300,000 rounds of APDM ammunition on hand. This was not enough, but more would be shipped from Anniston, Alabama, before 19 October.

d. Twenty-nine F-105s of the 27th TFW, Cannon AFB, New Mexico, and four C-130s flew from Cannon AFB to MacDill AFB.

e. MacDill AFB ordered 24 LAM-3 rocket launchers.

f. GRTA installed an unknown number of M1-61s at Homestead AFB.

g. General Power, CINCPAC, was scheduled to attend a meeting at TAC headquarters on 18 October, thus indicating not only that TAC might also be involved in the impending operation but that it was of extreme significance.

h. One Talking Bird aircraft was located at MacDill AFB and another departed Scott AFB for Seymour-Johnson AFB, where duplex radio teletypewriter equipment was set up. The latter aircraft was to depart for Langley AFB later the same day.

i. STRICOM was reassigning teletype operators from Exercise THREE BARS to support Project 312.

j. The 316th Air Division at MacDill AFB referred to "simulated reporting," suggesting a possible command post exercise.

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1. The TAC ACP departed Navy AFB for Guantanamo Naval Air Station (NAS), where General Prosten disembarked, then proceeded to Andrews and Langley AFBs. General Sweeney was aboard for the entire trip.

m. An unidentified USAF aircraft landed in the Dominican Republic.

n. Exercise SUGARLINE, scheduled to take place on the West Coast, was cancelled.

9. 17 Oct 61: Analysts concluded that aerial reconnaissance was of major importance in the forthcoming operation.

a. Fifteen RB-66s deployed from Shaw AFB to MacDill AFB.

b. Twenty RF-101s deployed from Shaw AFB to Homestead AFB.

c. SECRET Operations Order 363-119-62 was to involve 5 RB-66s, 66 RF-101s, and 37 targets with "simulated bulletproof."

d. A briefing on a sensitive subject was held at TAC Headquarters, Langley AFB.

e. Headquarters TAC advised Headquarters SAC that the meeting scheduled for 18 October had been postponed until 19 October.

f. Homestead and/or MacDill AFBs were in need of teletype operators. A total of 76 operators was requested from Headquarters USAF.

g. The Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT), and Commander, TAC, were to send a party to Washington to conduct a briefing on Project 312.

h. "T" hour (unknown) was scheduled for 0300Z, 20 October 61.

i. Four F-100 aircraft of the 401st TFW, England AFB, Louisiana, deployed to McCoy AFB.

j. The 1st Command Group, MacDill Field, Florida, was to send representatives to attend a meeting at MacDill AFB.

k. An unknown number of C-130s was scheduled to arrive at Pope AFB, North Carolina, on 25 and 26 October to airlift troops on 26 and 27 October. The C-130s were to be based at Pope AFB for the duration of the operations.

l. Negotiations for TAC to utilize the Key West EIS, Florida, were not completed. Communications personnel were being held at Homestead AFB until the "green light" was given.

m. A discussion of Reg Order 6 to Operations Order 173-62 revealed the following missions, units, and dates:

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(1) 18 October, four aircraft of 474 TFW (Mission 7016), return 19 October.

(2) 19 October, four aircraft of 134 TFW (Mission 7017), unknown.

four aircraft of 401 TFW (Mission 7018), unknown.

five aircraft of 4th TFW (Mission 7019), unknown.

(3) 20 October, two aircraft of 479 TFW (Mission 7020), return 21 October.

a. General Fowce wanted a circuit established into Langley AFB, "because of that's going on."

e. A C-130 of the 443 TCG, Stewart AFB, landed at MacDill AFB.

f. The TAC ACP possibly departed Langley AFB and landed at Seymour-Johnson AFB.

g. An aircraft of the 407 AFS, Henssford AFB, departed McCoy AFB for probably Westover AFB, Massachusetts. General Smith was aboard the aircraft.

r. An EB-47 of the 13th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, Forbes AFB, Kansas, stated he was "off on time" from MacDill AFB.

s. Three EB-66's of the 363 TFW were noted flying in the direction of Kindley AB. These aircraft were possibly performing weather reconnaissance for FOX ALE 113.

10. 18 Oct 62: The tempo of the build-up increased.

a. Communications circuit GP 32226 was to be completed between Langley AFB and McCoy AFB.

b. General Preston was enroute to Langley AFB from Henssford AFB to receive a personal briefing at Headquarters TAC.

c. Headquarters TAC shipping probable cryptographic material received from USAF Security Service, to MacDill and Henssford AFBs.

d. The 12th TFW A & E Weapons Shop was handling the M1-16, Rapala, M1-3 launchers, and M15-1013 mines.

e. An "X-7-A dispenser" was shipped from Nellis AFB, Nevada, to MacDill AFB.

f. An unknown number of Combat Reporting Centers (CRCs) were to be airlifted into position and become operational within 24 hours after arrival. Reference was made to "PSINDIO" vans at "bigger" locations.

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g. An aircraft was to be launched from Homestead AFB at "F" plus two.

h. Two RMC voice landline and one full-period conditional for KY-9 (ciphony) circuits were being installed, probably between Langley and MacDill AFBs.

i. An unknown number of F-100's of the 27 TFW, supported by four C-130's, redeployed from MacDill AFB to Cannon AFB, via Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.

j. At least 25 F-100s deployed to Homestead AFB from Cannon AFB under the nickname "BUSH POTTY" and were supported by four C-130s, nine RB-50s of the 4503 AFB, and an 887th Air Division F-33 (weather scout; no EB-66s were available).

k. Thirty-three EB-66s were scheduled to depart Shaw AFB enroute to MacDill AFB.

l. A portion of the fighter activity in Para 6 to Operations Order 173 was to be cancelled.

m. CUELODE Plan 316 had top priority and was scheduled between 21 and 23 October.

(1) Plan 316 involved the same forces as Plan 314 and followed Plan 312.

(2) HAHB was allotted a 10-day period for "loading" in association with Plan 316.

(3) General Sweeney and Admiral Banniere held a meeting pertaining to Plan 316 and then flew to Washington to confer with a group which included Generals LeMay and Anderson.

n. Plan 312 was terminated at MacDill AFB at 1905Z on 18 October.

o. The 4thTFW deployed 22 F-100s to McCoy AFB. The movement was made early because of hurricane warnings.

p. A EC-133 of the 902 AFB departed McCoy AFB with an undisclosed type of cargo aboard.

q. Three S3 SRV KB-47s were active in the Orlando, Florida, area, using the radio call sign ALF. ALF 32 used the following unusual message: "Priority. Face to BROFLICK (Headquarters JAC Command Post). A-7. B-311. C-100. E-13222." Analysts assumed the message to consist of a formatted (and possibly encoded) reconnaissance report.

r. Five F-100s (serial numbers 90122, 90123, 90126, 90137 and 90138) probably subordinate to the 48 FIA, Langley AFB, were noted enroute to Tyndall AFB, Florida.

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c. Eleven aircraft of the 4639th Combat Support Group, Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri, landed at Langley AFB.

11. 19 Oct 62: The offensive build-up appeared to slacken, and attention was probably given to defensive measures. That the focal point of this activity was Cuba seemed certain.

a. All RB-46 and RF-101 aircraft that deployed to MacDill AFB on 17 October returned to Shaw AFB.

b. The 401st TFW F-100's that deployed previously from England AFB to McCoy AFB were to move to Homestead AFB for the remainder of the operation.

c. The 334th TFW was to deploy 16 F-100s from Myrtle Beach AFB to possibly Homestead AFB.

d. A T-29 aircraft with a group of personnel and 2000 pounds of equipment aboard was AOCF at MacDill AFB. The personnel were "desperate" for transportation to Key West. (In previous analytical studies, analysts had established that

It therefore appeared that a new and important target, accessible only from the southernmost point in Florida, was to be

e. A Talking Bird aircraft carried Top Secret material from Langley AFB to Shaw AFB.

f. The Headquarters TAC ACP was AOCF at Seymour-Johnson AFB from 0400Z, 18 October through 1647Z, 19 October.

g. An Air Defense Command general officer met with the Commander TAC at Langley AFB.

h. Part of Air Defense Command's 48th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (F-106s) was on temporary duty at Homestead AFB.

i. F-100s of the 334th TFW, Myrtle Beach AFB, began deploying to McCoy AFB.

j. The 479th TFW was stationed at Key West.

k. F-100s of the 4th TFW redeployed back to Seymour-Johnson AFB.

l. A 407 A52 KC-119 transported 3400 pounds of cargo from Brookley AFB, Alabama, to Homestead AFB.

m. A VC-140 of the 1234th AL Transport Wing landed at Boca Chica NAS, Florida.

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n. TEXAS 1, an Exercise THREE PAIRS mobile station in the Fort Hood area, was to receive additional equipment from Langley AFB.

o. Headquarters, Ninth Air Force advised the Headquarters TAC command post that no sirens would be used, if Plan 212 was executed.

p. All squadrons that had deployed to participate in Exercise THREE PAIRS were to return to their home bases on 20 and 21 October.

12. 20 Oct 62:

a. Aircraft of the 354th TFW, which participated in Exercise THREE PAIRS, redeployed from James Connally AFB, Texas, to Myrtle Beach AFB.

b. The EF-101s of the 363d TFW that participated in Exercise THREE PAIRS returned to Shaw AFB.

c. 45,000 pounds of equipment belonging to the 307th Communications Control Group (CCG) was scheduled to be airlifted to Key West on 21 October on five TAC C-130s and one HHS C-119 aircraft. The C-130 crews were scheduled for a rest, but were directed to fly the mission, indicating that it was a high priority airlift.

d. McCoy AFB was not capable of performing according to the scheduled plan. A fuel problem and a shortage of G-63 (JOLLY) technicians appeared to be the reasons.

e. Sixteen F-104s of the 479 TFW arrived at Key West. Five aborted en route.

f. Twenty F-100s departed Luke AFB, Arizona, bound for Homestead AFB.

g. General Sweeney departed Langley AFB, flew to Homestead AFB, and returned to Langley aboard the TAC ACP. He then departed Langley enroute to the Washington International Airport aboard his personal aircraft (VC-113).

h. Ramp equipment totaling 2,500 pounds was moved from Myrtle Beach AFB to McCoy AFB.

i. Four weather reconnaissance reports, between coordinates 220N 10253W and 2753N 9403W, were passed to the Langley forecast center and the TAC Command Post by RF-4-66's of the 363 TFW.

j. The Eleventh Air Force VIP aircraft was enroute to Pope AFB with STONEGALLERY (Eleventh Air Force Commander) and BAKER (unknown) aboard.

k. Two U-2's of the 4080th Strategic Wing, Langhlin AFB, Texas, landed at McCoy AFB.

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13. 21 Oct 62:

- a. Files processed by the 4444th Reconnaissance Technical Squadron (RTS), Shaw AFB, were to be shipped to Myrtle Beach, Homestead, and Langley AFBs.
- b. The 327th COS was scheduled to airlift a communications van and nine personnel from Seymour-Johnson AFB to Key West NAS and one communications van and ten personnel from Myrtle Beach AFB to Homestead AFB on 21 October, utilizing C-123 aircraft.
- c. The Headquarters TAC Command Post was advised to "move the units out as soon as they get the order." The forces were "to move out casually, in accordance with PLAN 312."
- d. The Ninth Air Force advised the 4303th AEW to move their forces out casually.
- e. Thirty F-30s were to deploy between 2000Z, 21 October and 0400Z, 22 October, to K1 and K2 (locations unknown). Twelve aircraft would come from Langley AFB, six from England AFB, four from Kinley AB, and eight from Biggs AFB.
- f. The 30 F-105s at Key West NAS were to remain at that location indefinitely.
- g. Thirty pistols (38 calibre) were being shipped from George AFB to Key West.
- h. Thirty-four F-105s were scheduled to depart Seymour Johnson AFB for McCoy AFB between 1721Z, 21 October and 1100Z, 22 October.
- i. Microwave, tropospheric scatter, single sideband, and VHF communications equipment was shipped to Homestead AFB.
- j. Heavy transport activity was noted moving material, including bedding and a mobile dispensary, to bases "down south."
- k. There were indications that the airlift requirement was developing into a problem.
- l. Twelve C-123s (314 and 443 TCNs) were noted landing at McCoy AFB.

14. 22 Oct 62:

- a. At least 33 C-123s and one C-130 belonging to HAFB were noted enroute to, and later departing from Guantanamo Bay NAS, Cuba.
- b. The bases involved in Operation Plan 312 were instructed to send all reports concerning aircraft movements via teletype.
- c. Twenty-four air police were enroute from George AFB to Base Chief

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d. 41 of the 48 F-100's and 29 of the 34 F-105's at McCoy AFB were in commission.

e. A control tower was being constructed at Key West to accommodate the increased aircraft activity.

f. A Caribbean exercise, which was to involve a simulated assault on an island, was cancelled because the naval vessels supporting the activity were "separated by a hurricane."

13. 23 Oct 62:

a. Exercise THREE PAIRS had an aircraft problem because "everything was committed to Project 312."

b. The 307th CGS and ABC were working together because ABC's radar was out.

c. Twenty C-119s departed Myrtle Beach AFB enroute to McCoy AFB.

d. WPCAS was establishing a direct circuit to CINCLANT.

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LISTING OF TELEPHONE CIRCUITS MONITORED FROM
14 OCTOBER THROUGH 2159Z 19 OCTOBER

<u>LINE NR</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PHONE NR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
LINE 1	EGLIN	GP 52203	ADMIN
LINE 2	MACDILL	GP 6166	ADMIN
LINE 3	9 AF	GPA 2225	ADMIN
LINE 4	9 AF	GP 2228	TACCALS
LINE 5	SAC	GP 2245	TACCALS
LINE 6	19 AF	GP 2227	TACCALS
LINE 7	HOMESTEAD	GP 52211	
LINE 8	CINCLANT	GP 51413	TACCALS
LINE 9	WESTOVER	GP 2229	TACCALS
LINE 10	9 AF	GP 2230-02	TACCALS
LINE 11	MACDILL	GP 38206	TACCALS
LINE 12	HURLBURT	GP 52202	TACCALS

LISTING OF TELEPHONE CIRCUITS MONITORED FROM
2200Z 19 OCTOBER THROUGH 2400Z 23 OCTOBER

<u>LINE NR</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PHONE NR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
LINE 1	MACDILL	GP 5172	ELINT
LINE 2	MCCOY	GP 52224	SPECIAL
LINE 3	MACDILL	GP 52212	SPECIAL
*LINE 4	9 AF	GP 2228	TACCALS
*LINE 5	SAC	GP 2245	TACCALS
*LINE 6	19 AF	GP 2227	TACCALS
LINE 7	MCCOY	GP 52225	SPECIAL
*LINE 8	CINCLANT	GP 51413	TACCALS
LINE 9	HOMESTEAD	GP 52218	SPECIAL
LINE 10	HOMESTEAD	GP 52219	SPECIAL
LINE 11	KEY WEST	GP 52215	SPECIAL
LINE 12	KEY WEST	GP 52216	SPECIAL

* Indicates that these lines were not changed on 19 October.

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